



## PREPARE FOR WAR

Gifford Pinchot Writes to The Eagle on the Subject of Preparedness and Tells of Conditions.

Opposed to Extremists but Believes in a Common Sense Way of Preparing for Emergencies.

General Gossip About Men and Doings in the Various Political Camps, and the Aspirants for Office and Honors.

The Big Presidential Campaign and the Important Places to Be Filled Attract the Attention of the Voters of Illinois.

The following article sent to the Editor of the Chicago Eagle by Gifford Pinchot, the well-known publicist, is timely and interesting:

GIFFORD PINCHOT.  
Milford, Pike Co., Pa.  
May 28, 1916.

Henry F. Donovan,  
Editor, The Eagle,  
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Donovan:

Recently I had occasion to write you about the conservation of water-power. Now I have in mind another matter of the first importance. It is the question of national defense.

Very sincerely yours,  
GIFFORD PINCHOT.

### PREPAREDNESS AND COMMON SENSE.

By Gifford Pinchot.

Along with thousands of our citizens, I am deeply interested in the question of national defense. Like them, I am anxious to know the facts and to use whatever common sense I have in reaching a wise conclusion as to what we ought to do for our own protection. I am not stampeded, and I do not propose to be, but I do want the United States to take what precautions are reasonable in view of the facts. The situation looks to me like this:

Certain pacifists assure us that preparedness is useless because there is no danger of war. Do they know, or are they merely asking us to accept their guess in a matter which vitally concerns the safety and welfare of the nation? Millions of pacifists in the past have given the same assurance, and have been mistaken. Wars have come in spite of them. England was full of people who affirmed that the present war was impossible up to the very moment of its breaking out, and who opposed with all their might any increase in armament until war actually began.

The United States has already had five wars, each one of which was undesired and unexpected by great numbers of our people. For a year past our state department has been occupied with questions which might lead to war. What if our present pacifists should in their turn prove to be wrong, and wars should come and find us unprepared? It is a serious chance for any nation, this gamble on their opinion, which the pacifists are asking us to take.

Preparedness is insurance against war. It is not militarism, and must not be confused with it. Militarism is making ready for aggressive war. Any one who believes that the people of the United States can be driven or

dragged into aggressive militarism must have forgotten the whole trend of our history, and in particular our recent voluntary retirement from Cuba.

It is nonsense to say that our people will plunge into militarism because they prepare themselves in order to discourage aggression. On that theory, no citizen should be allowed to own a gun, because guns can be used to kill people, or to insure his house, least insurance should bring on a fire.

Here and there an extremist will make excessive and ridiculous proposals for preparedness or against it. Such proposals should not be permitted to upset our judgment. They lead nowhere. We waste our time discussing them. For us the extremes of militarism and of non-resistance are equally out of the question. In sober fact, our final choice will lie not between any fantastic extremes, but between reasonable national defense and an imitation of it that will fail in the day of trial—between moderate genuine preparedness and a sham. We may prepare too little, but there is no danger whatever that this country will rush to the other extreme.

The pacifists assure us that such military training as the Swiss people are giving themselves endangers democracy, and that our young men will be hurt by learning to obey. But neither democracy nor personal independence have been injured in Switzerland, which is the most democratic country of Europe. Universal military service in New Zealand and Australia goes hand-in-hand with the most thorough-going labor-controlled democracy on earth.

France, whose military training is far more thorough than ours will ever be, is the living proof that an army can be a great democratic institution, and that citizens trained to arms may possess the highest personal initiative and intelligence. Germany cannot be offered as an example of what military training does to democracy, because Germany never has been democratic.

But even if all this were not true, it would still be idle to make a bogey of universal military service, because even those who believe in it most heartily understand that it has not the slightest chance of being adopted. No national leader in any political party is asking for its adoption. It is not an issue, and nothing less than the pressure of actual invasion could make it an issue in the United States.

The American people have a way of reaching common sense decisions after long and often bitter discussion. There is hope that this is about to happen in the present case. The reasonable advocates of national defense and the reasonable pacifists seem to be on the verge of a reasonable agreement of views. For example, the papers of April 23 report that Henry Ford said, in an interview given in New York: "I believe in reasonable preparedness," and "I wouldn't object to an army of say 250,000 men." Less than a week before this statement of Ford's, I asked Colonel Roosevelt what he would consider reasonable preparedness. He replied: "The second navy in the world and an army of 250,000 men."

In this case, pacifist and advocate of preparedness are in agreement as to the size of a reasonable army. An army of 250,000 men means one soldier to about 430 people. There is

one policeman for every 416 people in Philadelphia, and one to every 429 people in New York. To me at least an army of that proportionate size carries with it no threat that militarism is about to overwhelm democracy.

As to the navy, from 1905 to 1909 our navy was the second in the world. Having it second did not endanger democracy then. I see no reason why it should endanger democracy now.

So far as I am aware no one familiar with naval affairs believes that

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### ROOSEVELT SURE

Will Be Nominated by the Republicans for President On or Before the Third Ballot.

It is the prevailing opinion among people who keep in touch with public sentiment, that Roosevelt will be nominated for President on or before the third ballot.

### NATIONAL DELEGATE SEVERINGHAUS ENTERTAINS

Albert H. Severinghaus, delegate to the Republican National Convention from the Seventh Congressional District, gave a grand dinner to a number of prominent men at Scheur's hall, his guests all ranking prominently among the political and district dealers of the 33rd ward, whose names foot up a notable guest list.

Among them were: George Hitzman, ward committeeman, 33rd ward; Alderman M. A. Michelson, 33rd ward; City Collector Forsberg, Attorney B. J. Short; Charles Peters, committeeman 35th ward; Alderman Janke, also 35th ward; Representative Bippus, G. G. Martin, presidential elector 1916, and A. L. Miller, toastmaster of the evening. All of the above named and several others, including Mr. Severinghaus, gave short talks in answer to the call of the toastmaster who introduced them.

### SULLIVAN'S GOOD RECORD

Democratic Candidate for Judge of the Superior Court and His Useful Career.

Judge John J. Sullivan of the Municipal Court, who is a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, at the election to be held June 5th, was born in Chicago, and attended the parochial and public grammar schools and is a graduate of the old South Di-

## RE-ELECT JUDGES

Democratic Party Invites the Respect and Support of All the People for the Good Sitting Judges.

The Party Puts Up a Judicial Ticket Which Invokes Ballots Because of Good Public Records.

Public Men and Public Conditions as They Are Seen by the People in the Light of Their Performances.

General Information of a Public and Political Nature From All Parts of the State and All Parties In It.

The Democratic party has put a superb judicial ticket in the field. It has respected public sentiment by nominating the sitting judges.

The Democratic ticket for the judicial election June 5 is as follows:

For full term Superior Court judge:

Judge Richard E. Burke, Thirtieth ward.

Judge Martin M. Gridley, Evanston.

Judge William E. Dever, Twenty-fifth ward.

published Saturday, May 6, and entitled "Re-elect the Sitting Judges."

In the editorial the Tribune says:

"Six Superior court judges are to be elected June 5 for the full term and one for the vacancy made by the resignation of Henry V. Freeman. On account of a breakdown in the primary law proceedings it was impossible to make nominations by direct vote, and the candidates have been selected by the Republican and Democratic county committees, sitting as conventions as the law provides for such exigency."

"The Democrats have renominated all of the Democratic judges whose terms are expiring—Richard E. Burke, Charles A. McDonald, Martin M. Gridley, William F. Cooper and William E. Dever. The only retiring judge is Robert E. Turney. He has been renominated."

"Public policy will suggest to the voters that they re-elect the sitting judges. When a judge has proved his right intent upon the bench and has expressed his intent in good service, his experience is not to be thrown away merely because another man asks for his place. Good judicial service is not obtained in that fashion. Continuous service obtained by the will of the voters will do more good for the judiciary than spasmodic changes affected by the operation of an uncertain electoral wish."

Why 1,400 men should decide upon judicial timber for 500,000 voters is something too hard to guess.

The lawyers who patronize the free lunch ought to have as much influence with the public as the lawyers who chime in with the aggregation of job hunters sometimes referred to as the Bar Association.

Almost every other man whom you meet in Chicago not connected with the industrial trades is a lawyer, and the number is increasing.

When an ambulance passes you in a hurry most of the men chasing it in autos or on foot are lawyers.

Why not take a vote among them as to who should be your judges?

Why leave it to an association of has-beens and would-be's who form a mutual admiration society, but no more represent the Bar of Chicago than a St. Louis ear muff represents the mule market?

Tickets to the Republican National Convention are now quoted at \$250 each. So bound up are the managers of the great spectacle that all newspapers except the Trust Press have been overlooked. There is a consolation in the fact that ballots for Wilson will be given away free to the public at the polls in November.

The sub-committee on arrangements is composed of Mr. Hilles, New York, chairman; Fred W. Estabrook, New Hampshire; James P. Goodrich, Indiana; Ralph Williams, Oregon; Franklin Murphy, New Jersey; Alvah H. Martin, Virginia; Thomas F. Niedringhaus, Missouri; Charles B. Warren, Michigan; John T. Adams, Iowa; Fred Stanley, Kansas; E. C. Duncan, North Carolina, and George R. Sholdon, New York.

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J. OGDEN ARMOUR,  
Enthusiastic Supporter of Colonel Roosevelt for Republican Nomination for President.

submarines and mines at sea and guns on land, without a fleet, can be depended on to defend a coast like ours. The whole teaching of the present war shows that they cannot. German submarines, it is true, have succeeded in preventing any increase in the British merchant marine by destroying vessels about as fast as new tonnage could be added. But that is all they have done. They have not even threatened, much less endangered, the supremacy of the British fleet. It is the British fleet which

vision High School and Chicago Normal School. He taught school in the Chicago public schools for eight years, during which time he attended Chicago Kent College of Law, from which he was graduated and admitted to the bar. Engaged in general practice of the law. Appointed Master in Chancery of the Superior Court in 1911. Elected Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago in 1912.

Judge Sullivan is a member of several fraternal and other organizations. He is married and has two children and lives at 950 West Garfield Blvd.

(Continued on page 4.)

Judge William F. Cooper, Twenty-first ward.

Judge Charles A. McDonald, Twenty-fifth ward.

Municipal Judge John J. Sullivan, Thirtieth ward.

For short term:

Joseph B. David, Third ward.

The Chicago Tribune has done the proper thing. It has come out in favor of the re-election of the sitting Democratic judges. The Tribune's declaration was made in an editorial

### BAR ASSOCIATION CHEEK

The Great Majority of Lawyers as Well as the Great Majority of Voters Resent Its Dictation.

The Conglomeration of alleged Ambulance Chasers, alleged Free Lunch Experts and alleged lawyers known as the Chicago Bar Association is at work again trying to dictate to the

### FREE TICKETS COMING

Tickets to the Republican National Convention Are Worth \$250 Each—Democratic Tickets to the National Election Will be Given Away Free of Charge at the Polls.

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